

## APPENDIX V

### PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE SYSTEM

#### “PRIMARY” (ALL PROGRAMS MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA):

1. Legal – Whether or not current federal, state, and/or local laws and ordinances prohibit the implementation of the intervention.
2. Targets a specific population and a specific behavior – The extent to which the intervention defines the audience for the intervention and designs the intervention to specifically reach that audience. Also, the extent to which the intervention defines the specific behavior that the intervention is intending to modify or reinforce and designs the intervention to achieve that behavioral objective.
3. Demonstrated to be acceptable to target population norms and values – The extent to which the intended audience for the intervention is satisfied with the interventions when measured against the current cultural standards.
4. Accessible to the target population – The extent to which the intervention is available and approachable to the intended audience. Barriers (i.e., language, hours of operation, geographic distance) do not exist or do not significantly affect the population’s exposure to the intervention.
5. Addresses a demonstrated high-priority need – The extent to which the intervention is designed and implemented to meet a need or objective, which the community planning process has determined to be a high priority.
6. Program feasibility – The extent to which the intervention is practical and workable, given the available expertise, financial resources, and implementation time.

#### “SECONDARY” (PROGRAMS SHOULD BE RESPONSIVE TO THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA; IF NOT, EXPLAIN WHY ON FORM 3B, SECTION 2E):

1. Developed by or with input from the target population – The extent to which members of the intended audience for the intervention have either developed the intervention themselves or provided meaningful input into its development.
2. Incorporates some of the necessary conditions for behavioral change (see Appendix III, General Recommendations for Programs Applying for Prevention Funds).
3. Some evidence exists to show cost-effectiveness – The extent to which the intervention has been demonstrated, through economic evaluation or analyses, to achieve an acceptable outcome (i.e., lives saved, numbers of individuals reached, number of services performed) when weighed against the level of resources necessary to implement the intervention.
4. Availability of other related resources – Extent to which other supporting activities exist to supplement and assist delivery of the intervention.
5. Sustainable over time – The extent to which the intervention includes a strategy to support and maintain lasting results, based on the ability to continually reinforce behavior change in the population.